



## Quarter 3 Project Report

Reporting Period: April – June 30, 2014

### GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION

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<i>Project Title:</i>	<i>Cyclone Phailin Early Recovery in Odisha, India</i>
<i>Submitting Agency:</i>	<i>Catholic Relief Services</i> <i>AID-OFDA-G-14-00021</i>
<i>Starting Date:</i>	<i>February 10, 2014</i>
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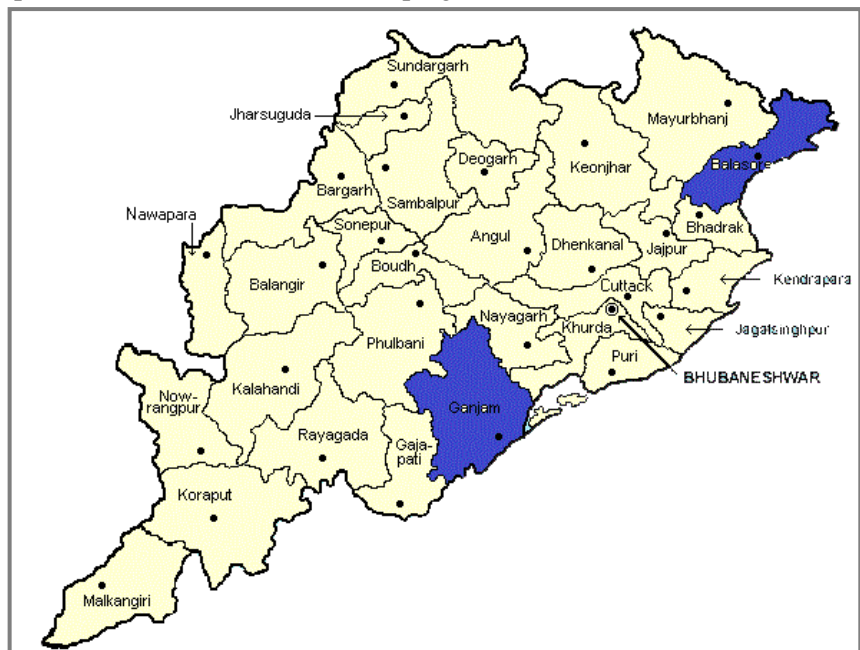
## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In Quarter 3, CRS and its partner completed the baseline evaluation and submitted the report to USAID/OFDA. CRS continued to coordinate with Sphere India and ECHO consortium partners to finalize the list of target villages in Odisha, where overlap was noted. As a result of these meetings, CRS and its partners finalized the identification of beneficiaries for shelter support. Project teams also registered kitchen garden beneficiaries in Balasore and Ganjam, distributed seeds and provided a brief orientation on improved kitchen garden practices to families. A write-shop was held to develop key messages for child protection as well as to outline a communication plan for disseminating those messages. Plan and CYSD established 20 child friendly spaces. In addition, the monitoring and evaluation operating manual was updated and monitoring forms for kitchen gardens and beneficiary feedback on shelter support were created.

## INTRODUCTION

In February 2014, OFDA provided final approval for a \$2,000,000, nine-month project to support early recovery of livelihoods, and the repair and reconstruction of transitional shelter in vulnerable communities affected by Cyclone Phailin and subsequent flooding in Ganjam and Balasore districts in Odisha, India. The CRS lead consortium includes Plan India and its local partner CYSD, ADRA and two CRS local partners, including Balasore Social Service Society (BSSS) and the Society for Welfare Animation and Development (SWAD). The project will support families by ensuring that they have access to safe, habitable, and adequate living spaces, while at the same time helping them to increase their access to food. In addition, CRS will provide information and support to communities to ensure they are able to access government schemes and policies related to disaster response and other available support. CRS will also work with communities to raise awareness of risk factors related to human trafficking, and develop community centered plans with the existing community, youth and children groups for mitigating these risks.

Project activities are being carried out in 123 villages, including 105 in Ganjam and 18 in Balasore. The project will directly benefit 42,300 individuals (20,380 individuals for shelter and 42,300 for livelihood support).



## QUARTER 2 FY14 RESULTS

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### OBJECTIVE 1: CYCLONE AND FLOOD AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS LIVE IN SAFE AND APPROPRIATE LIVING SPACES

#### IR1.1: Targeted households reconstruct or repair their houses using improved materials and techniques

##### Revisions to Targeted Villages

Though initial targeting was completed last quarter, as household level assessments moved forward revisions were required due to overlap with ECHO consortium members. SWAD noted the overlap in early April, as a second round of assessments at the household level were conducted and villagers reported that they had received materials from another organization. Based on this information, CRS and SWAD coordinated with ECHO and Sphere India to handover any beneficiaries that had been identified for support for OFDA support to ensure that their needs would be met under the ECHO funded response. With this change, SWAD reduced its number of targeted villages from 31 to 28. ADRA experienced similar issues and 6 villages that were targeted for support were also receiving support from Action Aid under the ECHO consortium. In this case, villagers had not mentioned that another agency was providing them support, but as Sphere India compiled its lists of targeted villages, it noticed the overlap and Action Aid subsequently informed ADRA. Subsequent meetings were held to go through villages lists in more detail and to make clarifications. As a result, ADRA handed over 6 villages to Action Aid and added an additional 11 villages in 2 nearby gram panchayats to ensure it could still meet its beneficiary targets.

The below table shows the updated targeting information for each partner:

Partners	District	Blocks	GP	Villages
<b>BSSS</b>	Balasore	1	3	18
<b>SWAD</b>	Ganjam	3	7	28
<b>PLAN</b>	Ganjam	3	10	35
<b>ADRA</b>	Ganjam	6	12	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>123</b>

##### Beneficiary Selection, Village Shelter Committee (VSC) establishment

Village level assessments continued from Quarter 1 and partners identified an additional 1,417 households to receive shelter support, including 43 households which have a person with a disability (PWD). To date the project has registered 4,110 households for shelter support. As ADRA moved forward with its household level assessments, the decision was made to further distinguish between households that required only minor repairs, those that required major repairs, and those that needed a complete re-construction and to provide assistance accordingly. This change in approach allowed ADRA to reach an additional 228 households with support. At the same time, results from SWAD's household damaged assessments indicated less need for transitional shelters and more need for repairs. Initially, SWAD planned for 250 transitional shelters and 775 repairs, but after completing beneficiary selection and detailed damage assessments, only 175 households will require a transitional shelter, while 796 families will require repairs. Through community feedback mechanisms, an additional 229 families have been reported to SWAD for follow-up and verification on whether they in fact qualify for support. After the team conducts the required follow-up, the final numbers will be updated. In total, the initial targets of

2,193 transitional shelters and 1,883 repairs for a total of 4,076 families currently stand at 1,495 transitional shelters and 2,755 repairs for a total of 4,250 families.

As of Quarter 3, a total of 2,673 households signed agreements with partners to outline the material and cash support that would be provided by the project and expectations for the in-kind contribution from the household and VSC. These agreements are signed at the same time that the initial materials from the project are provided to the beneficiary and so as materials are distributed, agreements will be put into place.

Since last quarter, the project has established an additional 85 village shelter committees (VSC) with a total of 580 members (513 men and 67 women) making the total VSCs 123 with 957 members (752 men and 205 women). The VSCs are responsible for supporting key tasks such as beneficiary selection, vendor identification, keeping repair and transitional shelter materials safely stored, overseeing distribution of materials, and monitoring of the construction process.

### **Shelter damage assessment, vendor identification and material provisioning**

With assessments completed, the project distributed materials to 2,673 households this quarter, 1,325 received materials for repairs and 1,348 received materials for transitional shelters. Materials for minor repairs included items such as tin sheets, j-hooks, and nuts and bolts. 1,400 rupees (approximately \$24) for labor support. For the additional category of major repairs, families receive a tailored package to ensure that they are able to make full repairs and to the extent possible, incorporate DRR techniques. Materials for these families include tin sheets, a ridge cover, nuts and bolts, j-hooks, and additional timber for the main roof and shelter structure and labor payments will be provided for up to 2,000 rupees (approximately \$34). Transitional shelter materials include items such as concrete or wooden pillars, tin sheets, nails, j-hooks, and nuts and bolts.

This quarter 757 households completed shelter repairs, bringing the total to 803 families. For transitional shelters, 11 households have received the complete material support package from the project and have constructed the shelter structural frame including the roof with tin sheets. These beneficiaries will continue to receive follow-up visits for completion of the walls as part of the household's in-kind contribution. However, delays in the family's ability to start the wall construction is expected in case of heavy rain in the area, as new mud walls are more susceptible to being washed away.

### **Beneficiary and community orientation on DRR techniques**

The project provided information to an additional 772 community members this quarter, including 541 shelter beneficiaries on disaster risk reduction techniques that can be incorporated into the shelter repairs and for transitional shelter construction. The techniques include the binding of roofing materials with the roof structure using J-hooks and nut-bolts, ceiling level cross bracing and maintaining a roof slope/angle between 30 to 45 degrees for repair. For t-shelters, the techniques included, raised plinth, sinking concrete poles 2 feet below the ground level, cross bracing, anchoring roof structure with main pillar structure, hipped roof, roof angle between 30-45 degrees and accessibility features for HHs having member with disability. The information was shared with community members through showing a series of photographs with the techniques and discussing the benefits of each technique. Shelter technical engineers lead this process in the communities. To date, the project has provided this orientation to 1,548 community members (969 men and 579 women).

### **Government linkages**

The project has developed information, education, and communication materials (IEC) on two government housing schemes, including the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and Mo Kudia Yojana (MKY) schemes. Using the IEC materials that were developed, partner staff have shared information and key messages about the schemes through village level meetings. For families who are unable to attend the

meetings, community level staff conduct individual household visits to go over the information. The key messages included in the IEC materials include who is eligible for the support, what benefits are included in the scheme, and which government official to approach with more information. During this quarter, 2,399 community members (1,474 men and 941 women) received information on these schemes.

## **OBJECTIVE 2: VULNERABLE CYCLONE AND FLOOD AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS IN TARGETED COMMUNITIES HAVE INCREASED ACCESS TO FOOD**

### **IR 2.1: Vulnerable households (re-) engage in kitchen garden production or alternative/community level garden production**

#### **Seed selection and distribution**

During this quarter, a detailed assessment was completed to more specifically identify the types of vegetables that would be most appropriate for families. The CRS Livelihoods Program Quality Manager and Program Officer lead the assessment, visiting 8 villages in Ganjam district and 4 villages in Balasore to conduct group discussions with men and women in the communities. Once varieties were decided upon, CRS and its partners obtained seed grower certificates from the suppliers and germination tests were conducted by the *Krishi Vigyan Kendra* (KVK) departments. Results indicated that all varieties had at least a 90 percent germination rate. Quick growing vegetables suitable for planting on 400 square feet of land were selected for distribution: amaranthus (khada and leutia varietie), pumpkin (40-45 day variety), eggplant, snake gourd, ridge gourd and cowpea.

In total, 8,460 families were registered for kitchen garden support and included 5,860 male and 2,600 female heads of household. Of these targeted households, 334 are landless. During May and June 8,398 families received the vegetable seeds along with compost. The remaining families will receive seeds in early July. Landless families also received 3-4 sacks to pilot sack gardens as an option for growing vegetables even without the proper space available to them. An orientation on how to make a sack garden was provided at the distribution and community level partner staff followed-up with household visits.

During the distribution day, small groups of targeted households were formed with 15-20 people before they received the inputs to receive a brief orientation. To conduct the orientation partner staff showed different photos of improved gardening methods and the facilitator asked 4 questions: what is the practice they see in the photo, what are the benefits of the practice (why should it be done), what results if the practice isn't followed, and for which vegetables is the practice recommended. Correct answers were discussed and families were able to ask follow-up questions. In total, 8,398 beneficiaries (5,831 men and 2,567 women) received this orientation on improved gardening practices.

#### **Monitoring kitchen garden progress**

Project teams conducted exit interviews with 397 beneficiaries (184 men and 213 women) during the distribution of seeds to seek input on the activity. Results from these exit interviews include the following highlights:

- 97.7 percent (181 men and 207 women) were satisfied with the vegetable seeds and varieties provided
- 100 percent felt the seed support was timely and 98 percent (182 men and 208 women) thought the location for the distribution was convenient

In project areas that are receiving support from SWAD, there were some additional requests that did not emerge in other areas. Of 168 men interviewed in these areas, 28 percent of men requested green chili and tomatoes in the future and nearly 2 percent of men requested additional follow-up support on improved gardening methods at the mid-way point of the growing season

Subsequent monitoring visits were held to track the progress of the kitchen gardens and provide follow-up support to families. Partner staff visited and interviewed 90 families in Balasore and 50 families in

Ganjam district. Overall, 92 percent of families in Balasore and 100 percent of families in Ganjam had planted the seeds they received through the project. Just under half of landless families had established a sack garden due to a lack of gravel and sufficient soil to fill the sacks. The project teams are now speaking with families to develop a plan for ensuring that this issue is addressed in the next quarter.

### **OBJECTIVE 3: VULNERABLE CYCLONE AND FLOOD AFFECTED COMMUNITIES UNDERSTAND CHILD PROTECTION, MIGRATION RISK FACTORS AND ENTITLEMENTS TO GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SUPPORT SCHEMES**

#### **IR 3.1: Vulnerable households receive messaging on child trafficking, , and other child protection risks and mitigation**

##### **Key messages for awareness and community level meetings**

Based on the assessment on child protection which was conducted last quarter, the project has narrowed its focus on child protection to the following critical issues: child trafficking in the form of child labor and early marriage and reporting mechanisms. To start raising awareness on these key protection issues, a write-shop was held in May to develop key messages and methods for dissemination to the targeted communities, including the use of street plays, posters, small group meetings, and incorporation of messages into on-going meetings with shelter and livelihoods beneficiaries. During this quarter, village level meetings were held in 96 villages and 2,759 community members attended (1,421 men and 1,338 women) to hear information on these topics. In addition, posters were hung up throughout the village sharing the key messages and ensuring that families know how to report any problems.

In addition to the above meetings, 49 smaller group meetings were held across 17 villages with heads of households, women, adolescent boys, and younger boys. At these meetings the project staff shared stories around the key messages and held discussions with the groups on the issues at hand.

##### **Child friendly spaces**

Plan and CYSD have moved forward with the establishment of 20 child friendly spaces (CFS) and have enrolled 827 children (411 boys and 416 girls). The CFS includes children ages 3-6 and 7-14 and the volunteer manages these two groups separately. The CFS run two hours each day except Sunday and offer a safe space for children to play while parents are working or busy with reconstruction activities. The Inter-Agency Network of Education in Emergency standards are being adhered to for the CFS, through ensuring that drinking water, sufficient lighting, and family participation among other standards are in place.

##### **Government linkages**

Finally, at least one meeting with the District Protection Officer was held in Balasore district to share information on the key messages that would be shared with community members and to discuss potential for future collaboration around the issue of child protection.

### **CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES**

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**Overlap in targeting** with other organizations caused delays in rolling out activities, especially with shelter components of the project. However, once the issue was identified, CRS and its partners held meetings with ECHO consortium members, such as Action Aid and CARE, to go over the details and villages in question. Sphere India also played a role in checking villages lists for overlap. Through these follow-up meetings, SWAD and ADRA handed over villages and beneficiary lists to Action Aid and identified alternative villages for support. The entire process was resolved by May 22<sup>nd</sup>.



**The main vendor was slow to provide materials** after signing agreements with the various organizations. The vendor had been used in the past and provided quality materials on time at a reasonable price. However, the vendor could not meet the increased demand as initially promised and additional vendors had to be identified.

**There is a shortage of skilled carpenters and masons** in the targeted villages, or where they are available the increased demand on their time has resulted in increased salary requirements which were not initially budgeted. With this in mind, some partners have opted to invite carpenters and masons from other districts, but with the *kharrif* season now approaching many of these carpenters are moving back to their homes. The project teams are currently assessing their options, as well as whether savings in other budget line items would allow for increased pay to ensure carpenters are available to work and construction is completed on time.

**Transportation to hilly regions has been challenging** due to poor road conditions and is slowing progress in 17 villages with 525 targeted households. Arrangements to use porters and other manual methods are in place, but it is taking time.

**Adjustments to targets for repairs versus transitional shelters** have been made now that household level assessments on shelter damage is complete. Initially, the project estimated that 2,193 families would receive transitional shelter and 1,883 families would receive shelter repair support. However, now that damages have been fully assessed, the need points to 1,495 families requiring transitional shelters and 2,755 families requiring repair support. Of these repairs, 1,129 are considered major repairs, which includes not only nuts, bolts, and tin sheets for roofing, but also requires timber for repairs to the roofing structure or other major structural components of the house.

**Enrolment in social service schemes and coordinating with District Child Protection officers** both offer opportunities for communities to access smaller assistance programs and to track reported cases of missing children. Though there have been many challenges in accessing larger government scheme programs for housing and livelihoods, government officials in Ganjam district have made it clear that there are other social support schemes available, such as the widow's pension, disability pension, or job card applications. Also, though future support is not guaranteed, government officials have requested project partners to submit the beneficiary list for shelters and if found eligible, the families would then be enrolled for permanent housing assistance.

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## Annex 1: Indicator Progress Tracking Table

Objective	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Achievement To Date
SO1	# of HHs in the program area receiving emergency/transitional shelter	2,193	0	0*
	# of HHs in the program area receiving emergency/transitional shelter pursuant to Sphere Project standards and FOG guidelines	2,193	0	0
	% of total affected population in the program area receiving emergency/transitional shelter assistance, by sex	2	0	0
	Percentage of total affected people with disabilities in the program area receiving accessible emergency/transitional shelter	90%	0%	0
IR 1.1	# of HHs that incorporate DRR or inclusive techniques into rebuilding shelters	1,000	0	0
	# of HHs that make repairs to shelters	1,883	0	803
	# of HHs that access government related shelter support as a result of the project (e.g., cash compensation, IAY enrollment)	Actual	0	0
Output 1.1.1	Total USD amount and % of approved project budget for emergency/transitional shelter spent on goods and services produced in the affected host country economy	\$1,022,379 (63%)	0	\$234,705 (22.9%)
Output 1.1.2	# of HHs, carpenters, and masons trained on DRR and inclusive techniques	2,193 HHs	0	1548 HHs 213 carpenters and masons
		250 carpenters		
		250 masons		
Output 1.1.3	% of men and women that know basic information on how to apply for IAY support	40% men	20% men	0
		20% women	6% women	0

\* 11 shelters have received full material support, but will not be reported under this indicator until walls are completed with beneficiary contribution



Output 1.1.4	% of men and women that know basic information on how to apply for MKY support	20% men	<b>0% men</b>	0
		10% women	<b>0% women</b>	0
SO2	Projected increase in number of months of food self-sufficiency due to distributed seed systems/agricultural input for beneficiary households	4	<b>2.2</b>	0
	Number of people receiving livelihoods support from the government as a result of the project (e.g, training on kitchen gardens, NREGA plans approved and implemented)	<i>Actual</i>	<b>0</b>	0
IR 2.1	Number of people benefiting from seed systems/agricultural input activities, by sex	8,460	<b>0</b>	
Output 2.1.1	# of HHs that receive inputs for gardens	8,460	<b>0</b>	8,398
Output 2.1.2	% men and women that know at least 3 improved gardening techniques	60% men	<b>26% men</b>	0
		40% women	<b>18% women</b>	0
Output 2.1.3	% of men and women that know basic information on how to apply for NREGA support	30%	<b>22%</b>	0
SO 3	Percentage of targeted children who self-report an improvement in their sense of safety	80%	<b>0%</b>	0
IR 3.1	Number of people trained in child protection disaggregated by sex.	8,460	<b>0</b>	0
	Number of people trained in safe migration, disaggregated by sex.	8,460	<b>0</b>	0
Output 3.1.1	Amount and type of messaging materials developed	3 packets: child labor, early marriage, and resources for reporting	<b>0</b>	3 packets: child labor, early marriage, and resources for reporting
Output 3.1.2	# of community groups receiving orientation on child protection	165	<b>0</b>	0
	# of people by sex and age, attending orientations.	8,460	<b>0</b>	2,759 (1,421 men, and 1,338 women) people (18+ years of age)
Output 3.1.3	Establishment of child-friendly spaces	20	<b>0</b>	20

## **Annex 2: Photos**

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**A beneficiary standing in front of their repaired shelter in Ganjam**



**A woman maintains her kitchen garden plants that she received from the project.**



Landless families were encouraged to try out sack gardens, as demonstrated here (Silda village , Balasore district).